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Hesperalœ yuccœfolia, in the form which has been called *H. Engelmanni*, is figured in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* for July.

A well-illustrated revision of the species of Bromus occurring north of Mexico, by C. L. Shear, is published as *Bulletin* No. 23 of the Division of Agrostology of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The folklore and history of the yew form the subject of a series of articles in the current numbers of *Prometheus*.

Professor Bessey contributes a revision of the tribes and a rearrangement of the genera of North American Diatomaceæ to Vol. XXI of the *Transactions of the American Microscopical Society*.

The dedication of Vol. LVII of *The Garden* is to Sir William Turner Thiselton-Dyer, and is accompanied by a short biographic sketch and an excellent portrait of the director of the celebrated Kew Gardens.

A portrait of Franchet accompanies Nos. 4 and 5 of the *Bulletin de la Société botanique de France* of the current year.

A portrait of the late Professor D. C. Eaton forms the frontispiece of the July number of *The Fern Bulletin*.

PALEONTOLOGY.

Fossil Cephalopods in the Timan. — Professor Holzapfel's[1] work should be read in connection with a recent memoir by Dr. J. M. Clarke ("Naples Fauna," *Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Geol.*, 1898), on the Intumescens fauna in America. In Dr. Clarke's work we see the fauna after it had immigrated to American waters, and in Professor Holzapfel's we see the fauna nearer to its origin. In New York the genus Manticoceras seems to be the prevailing one; in the Timan Gephyroceras is preëminent, while it is lacking in New York, but represented by Probeloceras Clarke. Those forms assigned by Clarke to Gephyroceras seem to agree with Timanites. The Intumescens fauna of the Timan agrees closely with that of the Urals, a number of species being identical.

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[1] Holzapfel, E. Die Cephalopoden des Domanik im südlichen Timan, *Mém. Comité Géol. (Russie)*, T. xii (1899), No. 3.

The New York fauna also shows a difference in the earlier appearance of Clymenia, which had not yet reached European waters.

Genuine Prolecanites occur in the Timan beds, but appeared later in America, in the Chemung, and became common first in the Kinderhook. An important note in Dr. Holzapfel's paper is that Karpinsky's genus Ibergiceras (*Gon. Tetragonus* Rœmer), which has been supposed to be the radicle of the Prolecanitidæ, is merely the young of *Pronorites cyclolobus* and came from the Carboniferous limestone of Iberg, not from the Intumescens beds, as has been thought heretofore.

J. P. S.

Russian Carboniferous Cephalopods. — In this paper the author[1] has given another important contribution to our knowledge of the cephalopod faunas of the Russian Carboniferous limestone. What is most interesting to American stratigraphers is that in this small collection are recognized a number of characteristic American species, most of which belong to the St. Louis-Chester horizon. This strengthens the probability that the lower part of the Moscow limestone belongs to the Lower Carboniferous and is the equivalent of the Visé formation of western Europe.

It should be noted, however, that the range of these species seems to be different from that in America. Thus *Nautilus chesterensis* Meek and Worthen in America is confined to the St. Louis-Chester horizon, and in Russia ranges up into the Coal Measures. The same thing is true of *Temnocheilus spectabilis* Meek and Worthen. *Brancoceras rotatorium*, as described by Tzwetaew, is correct generically, but the species is more robust than *B. rotatorium* or *B. ixion*, its American equivalent. Also in western Europe and in America this type occurs only in the Tournaisian, or Kinderhook, which gives additional weight to the improbability of specific identity.

J. P. S.

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[1] Tzwetaew, Marie. Nautiloidea et Ammonoidea du calcaire carbonifère, *Mém. Comité Géol.* (*Russie*), T. viii (1898), No. 4.